

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. SEPTEMBER 5. 1865.

NO. 19.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday, by

A. G. HODGES & CO.
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly Commonwealth, will be liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1865.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is..... \$100,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up is..... 70,000 00

ASSETS.

Third, Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule..... 189,045 15
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate..... 11,100 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest..... 174,820 23
Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days..... 9,428 69

Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security..... 18,900 00

Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting returns..... 17,855 49

Amounts due from Agents not included in above..... 1,604 45

Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office..... 5,998 46

Office furniture, iron safe, &c., home offices and agencies..... 1,814 09

Missionary stamp..... 411 00

Revenue stamp..... 15 80

Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable..... \$ 430,900 36

MISCELLANY.

OVER THE RIVER.

[This beautiful poem by an American writer, Miss Priest, has commanded the admiration of all readers during the many rounds it has made of the newspaper and magazine press the last ten years.]

Over the River they beckon to me,
Loved ones who've passed to the other side;
The gleam of their snowy robes I see,

But their voices are lost in the dashing tide.
There's one with ringlets of sunny gold,

And eyes the reflection of Heaven's own blue;
He crossed in the twilight gray and cold,

And the pale mist hid him from mortal view;
We saw not the angels who met him there,

The gates of The City we could not see;

Over the River, over the River,

My brother stands ready to welcome me.

Over the River the Boatman pale,

Carried another—the household pet;

Her bright curls waved in the gentle gale—

Darling Minnie, I see her yet!

She crossed on her bosom her dimpled hands,

And fearlessly entered the phantom barge;

We watched it slide from the silver sands,

And all our sunshines grew strangely dark.

We know she is safe on the other side,

Where all the ransomed and angels be;

Over the River, the mystic River,

My childhood's idols are waiting for me.

For none return from those quiet shores

Who cross with the Boatman cold and pale—

We bear the dip of the golden oars,

And lo, they have passed from our heart;

They cross the stream and are gone for aye!

We cannot sunder the veil apart,

That bides from our vision the gates of day;

We only know that their barks no more

Shall sail with ours on life's stormy sea;

Yet somehow I hope on the unseen shore,

They watch and beckon and wait for me.

And I sit and think when the sunset's gold

Is flushing river and hill and shore;

I shall one day stand by the water cold,

And lie to the sound of the Boatman's oar;

I shall watch for the gleam of the dapping sail,

I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand,

I shall pass from sight with the Boatman pale

To the better shore of the Spirit Land!

I shall know the loved who have gone before,

And joyfully sweet will the meeting be,

When over the River, the peaceful River,

The Angel of Death shall carry me!

THE WAY TO KEEP HIM.

"Out again to-night," said Mrs. Hayes, fretfully, as her husband rose from the table and donned his great coat.

"Yes, I have an engagement with Moore; I shall be in early; have a light in the library. Good night." And with a careless nod Wm. Hayes left the room.

"Always the way," murmured Lizzie Hayes, sinking back upon a sofa. "Out every night. I don't believe he cares one bit about me now, and yet we've been married only two years. No man can have a more orderly house. I am sure, and I never go anywhere; I am not a bit extravagant, and yet I don't believe he loves me any more. Oh, dear! why is it? I wasn't rich; he didn't marry me for my money, and he must have loved me then—why does he treat me with so much neglect?"

And with her mind filled with such frightened queries, Lizzie Hayes fell asleep on the sofa.

Let me paint her picture as she lay there. She was a blonde, with a small, graceful figure, and a very pretty face. The hair, which showed by its rich waves its natural tendency to curl, was brushed smoothly back and gathered into a rich knot at the back—it was such a bother to curl it; she said; her cheek was pale and the whole face wore a discontented expression.

Her dress was a neat chintz wrapper, but she wore neither collar nor sleeves. "What's the use of dressing up just for William?"

Lizzie slept soundly for two hours, and then awoke suddenly. She sat up, glanced at the clock and sighed drearily at the prospect of the long interval still to be spent before bed-time.

The library was just over the room in which she sat, and down the furnace flue, through the register, a voice came to the young wife's ears; it was her husband's.

"Well, Moore, what's a man to do? I was disappointed, and I must have pleasure somewhere. Who would have fancied that Lizzie Jarvis, so pretty, sprightly and loving could change to the fretful dowdy she is now? Who wants to stay at home to hear her wife whining all the evening about her troublesome servants, and her headache, and all sorts of bothers? She's got the knack of that drawing whine so pat, 'pon my life I don't believe she can speak pleasantly."

Lizzie sat as if stunned. Was this true? She looked in the glass. If not exactly dowdy, her costume was certainly not suitable for an evening, with only William to admire. She rose and softly went to her room with bitter, sorrowful thoughts, and a firm resolution to win back her husband's heart, and then, his love regained, to it.

The next morning William came into the breakfast room with his usual careless manner, but a bright smile came on his lips as he saw Lizzie. A pretty chintz with neat collar and sleeves of snowy muslin, with a wealth of soft, full curls, had really metamorphosed her; while the blush her husband's admiring glance called up to her cheek did not detract from her beauty. At first William thought there must be a guest, but glancing around he found they were alone.

"Come, William, your coffee will soon be cold," said Lizzie, in a cheerful, pleasant voice.

"It must cool till you sweeten my break fast with a kiss," said her husband, crossing the room to her side, and Lizzie's heart bounded as she recognized the old lover's tone and manners.

Not one fretful speech, not one complaint fell upon William's ear through the meal.

The newspaper, the usual solace at that hour, lay untouched, as Lizzie chatted gaily on every pleasant subject she could think of, warming by his grateful interest and cordial manner.

Fair Warning!

All persons owning or having dogs in their possession are hereby notified to keep them confined upon their premises for sixty days from this date, under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss of the animal found running at large.

July 11—2m. G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, deposed and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal portion of that invested in real estate security, is upon unencumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth the amount of said principal loans, and that the above described Investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.

(Signed) WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county—In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this sixth day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES, an Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1865; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of a net capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

USE DAWES' LIQUID BLUE,

The Cheapest and Best Article Used for BLUING CLOTHES!

FOR SALE BY DBUGGISTS & GROCERS.

July 14, 1865—3m*

Fair Warning!

All persons owning or having dogs in their possession are hereby notified to keep them confined upon their premises for sixty days from this date, under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss of the animal found running at large.

July 11—2m. G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

"You will be at home to dinner?" she said, as she went out.

"Can't to-day, Lizzie; I've business out of town, but I'll be home early to tea. Have something substantial, for I don't expect to dine. Good bye;" and the smiling look, warm kiss and lively whistle were a marked contrast to his lounging, careless gait the previous evening.

"I am in the right path," said Lizzie in a low whisper. "Of what a fool I have been for two years. A 'fretful dowdy' William, you shall never say that again."

Lizzie loved her husband with real wife-like devotion, and her lips would quiver as she thought of his confidence to his friend Moore; but like a brave little woman, she stifled back the bitter feelings and tripped off to perfect her plans. The grand piano, silent for months, was opened, and the linen covers taken from the furniture, Lizzie thinking, "He shan't find any parlors more pleasant than his own, I'm determined."

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Tea time came and William came with it.

A little figure, in a tasty, bright silk dress, smooth curls, and oh! such a lovely blush and smile, stood ready to welcome William as he came in; and tea time passed as the morning meal had done. After tea there was no movement, as usual toward the hat rack. William stood up beside the table, lingering and chatting until Lizzie also rose. She led him to the light warm parlors, in their pretty glow of tasteful arrangement, and drew him down on the sofa beside her. He felt as if he was courting over again, as he watched her fingers busy with some fancy needlework, and listened to the cheerful voice he had loved so dearly two years before.

"What are you making, Lizzie?"

"A pair of slippers. Do you remember how much you admired the pair I worked for you—oh! ever so long ago?"

"I remember—black velvet, with flowers on them. I used to put my feet on the tapers, and dream of blue eyes and bright curls, and wished time would move faster, to the day when I could bring my bonnie wee wife home to make music in my house."

Lizzie's face saddened for a moment as she thought of the last two years, and how little music she had made for his loving heart, gradually weaning it from its allegiance, and then she said:

"I wonder if you love music as much as you did then?"

"Of course I do. I often drop in at Mrs. Smith's for nothing else than to hear the music."

"I can play and sing better than Mrs. Smith," said Lizzie pouting.

"But you always say you are out of practice when I ask you."

"I had the piano tuned this morning when open it, and we will see how it sounds."

William obeyed joyfully, and tossing aside her sewing, Lizzie took the piano stool. She had a very sweet voice, not powerful, but most musical, and was a very fair performer on the piano.

"Ballads, Lizzie?"

"Oh! yes, I know you dislike opera music in a parlor."

One song after another, with a nocturne, or lively instrumental piece, occasionally, between them, filled up another hour pleasantly.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The President of the United States occupies to day the most prominent and salient position of any potentate of the earth, representing, as he does, the model Republic—the States of North America—a power whose colosal proportions, consolidated by the war, must throw its lengthening shadows across the continent of Europe.

Within the last few months the thought and intellect and statesmanship of the world has been on the *qui vive* to know what manner of man now occupies so exalted a position. This inquiry assumes a peculiar and touching interest among the intelligent and patriotic masses of this country, who have been engaged in the great industrial and business pursuits, and its battles, rather than its politics, now that the bloody drama of civil strife is closed.

The writer, sometimes differing with Mr. Johnson, has had ample opportunities of studying his peculiar and marked traits of character. His early history of late has been frequently the topic of newspaper paragraph and sketch. These are in the main correct; but it is cast and grade of mind and intellect, his moral force and stamina that the people are peculiarly interested in knowing.

As a politician Mr. Johnson has never been pretentious or noisy. He knows little of what is called tactics and party drill, but no one more thoroughly comprehends the intricacies of politicians and is as little likely to be caught in their toils. He knows nothing of the cozening and appliances of the grocery or potpuce chieftain.

In his deportment among his immediate constituents he has been plain, unassuming, not to say modest, and has always won his way to public favor by the clear and natural brilliancy of his mind, his intense earnestness of purpose, and a real sympathy with the masses.

Believing literally that this is a government of the people, he has acted honestly upon that hypothesis in the various struggles in which changes of administration and public policy have thrown him. No one more thoroughly thinks and acts for himself, yet open at all times to suggestion, to light and information.

He is very careful in investigating facts and laying down his premises; that being done, he drives home his conclusions with a clearness and logical force of deduction unequalled. He has none of the arts of the rhetorician, no words of flattery, no set phrase of speech; but no man in America can more thoroughly fix the attention of his audience. His public discussions have been mainly in his own State, where his peculiar manner is well known, and where he had to meet in succession in his canvass for Governor two of the ablest popular orators of the age.

Mr. Henry was an eminent lawyer, and a descendant of the great Patrick Henry, with much of the fire and brilliancy of his ancestor, and Mr. Gentry a self-made man like Mr. Johnson, and whose elocution for dramatic effect was surpassed only by that of Mr. Clay; yet these were both defeated, with a party majority in their favor at the opening of the canvass.

Mr. Johnson has been a close student.—He has never found time for the dissipation too often incident to public life. Perhaps no public man of his time is so free from the ordinary vices. That he is or ever has been a winebibber is a gross calumny.

No question has arisen connected with the politics of the country that he has not thoroughly investigated and exhausted. His mind abhors an absurdity as nature abhors a vacuum. Whatever opinions he entertains, or line of conduct he may prescribe for his action, are the result of clear investigation. To think or to act otherwise would be to violate his natural instinct.

He is a man gifted with the highest intellectual power, and fully competent to try conclusions with the ablest men of his age upon any subject he has had the opportunity to investigate. Even upon legal questions, if the authorities and facts were laid before him, and the occasion were fit, he would prove himself a match for the Chief Justice.

Sound in body, as he is in mind, his moral and physical courage have never been questioned. The position which he maintained in the Senate of the United States for the Union, the powerful speech which he delivered demonstrating the paramount authority of the federal government, his unhesitating and onward course to the close of the war, amidst the disaffection of his entire section, evinced a moral courage unsurpassed by the most brilliant feat of arms.

The people of every shade of opinion should trust him, for he will prove himself equal to the mighty task of reconstruction, and thorough master of the situation.

Mark the prediction. No man since the days of General Jackson will so thoroughly stamp his own individuality upon the administration of the government.

Old party lines will be wiped out and he will rally around him a great national party, whose watchwords will be solidity, strength and glory of our once more united country. The Union, the National honor, and the National credit, they must and shall be preserved. Always in sympathy with the great mass and heart of the nation, he will administer the government upon sound and broad principles, seeking the greatest good for the greatest number, and any combinations or cliques that may attempt to pull him down will only find themselves lifted up.

[N. Y. Herald.]

THE LABOR QUESTION.—The nominee of the Ohio Democratic Convention for Governor is a regular Rip Van Winkle. On receiving the nomination he addressed the Convention in which he revived a number of exploded notions and prejudices which have no application to the existing state of affairs and the questions between his party and the Union party. He makes a long appeal to the mechanics and working men of Ohio, on the ground that they cannot sustain themselves against the competition of negro laborers. The proposition is an insult to the laboring men of that State, if there is any danger of a great influx of blacks to work. This was very good political capital when the free labor of the country was hampered with slave labor and places in the North were overstocked with laborers who could not get into a slave community and compete with slaves. Now it is different, and a man is a man in all parts of the country, even if he does earn his bread by the sweat of his brow; and every man at all conversant with the movements of laboring men knows that the North and West will lose more laborers by emigration to the South than it will gain by immigration from the South.

How stands the case now? The demand

for mechanics of all kinds, and daily laborers is much greater than the supply. A builder told us but a few days since that some of his hands—not mechanics—left his employ because he could not pay them more than three dollars per day. There are dozens of buildings going up slowly in this city to-day that the builders are eager to rush up in a short time, but they cannot do so for lack of hands. A gentleman in the vicinity of the city who employs a large number of hands at prices more than double what such men could command before the war, told us that his great trouble is to get hands enough. That he then wanted at least two dozen more than he had. This state of things is not peculiar to Indianapolis, and the city would quickly be overrun with mechanics and laborers. It is the case everywhere, judging from the tenor of our exchanges, that the demand for labor is fully up to if not ahead of the supply. This being the case people will laugh at Gen. Morgan's stilted expressions of sympathy for poor laboring men being thrown out of employment on account of a few negroes. The trouble with practical men now, both in city and country, is to find laborers sufficient to do the work that is to be done.—*Indianapolis Gazette.*

HEALTHFULNESS OF WOMAN'S DRESS.—Man's dress is allowed to fit his body; woman's body is compelled to fit her dress. His chest and waist need no compressing—they were created perfect, and so are allowed to develop naturally, as God designed them; but she—her Maker's "last, best gift to man"—in fashion's eye a sad mistake was made in her creation. The beautiful rounded waist, so full, so perfect, with room within for all the vital organs to play their part in the great drama of physical life, is so "very ungentle, so vulgar!" And so the little girl, whose form up to the age of thirteen or fourteen years has been left to grow as free and as untrammeled as her brother's, must now begin to pay attention to her figure. The short dress is lengthened down to sweep the floor; the childish waist, so comfortably loose, is laid aside forever; and encased in whalebones, if not in corsets, with a dress so tight that an attempt to take a free breath would endanger every hook and eye upon it, but which fashion says fits so neatly, that it up in the one idea, that they were to be free to be idle, and draw their sustenance from the Government, or the whites who had been their owners.

It did not take them long to discover that they had cherished a delusion, and that their freedom only gave them the advantage of laboring for themselves instead of another, and that if they were to live they must work. Having arrived at this conclusion they called a mass meeting, to take into consideration the best course for them to pursue. A reporter of the Mobile Tribune was present, and confesses surprise "at the hard, practical sense and moderation of tone with which the spokesmen of the meeting urged their views."

After a long deliberation the meeting by a vote of seven hundred to two hundred, resolved that a practical trial of three months of freedom in idleness had satisfied them that the negroes, no more than the white men, could live without work; that the Government would not sustain them in idleness; that prejudice against them was as marked among strangers from the North as among the home people of the South; and finally, that their true happiness and well-being required them to return to the homes they had abandoned, and go to work again under their old employers. Acting upon this advice, they were, at last, accounts, packing up their movables, and preparing to break camp.

It was perhaps necessary that the negroes should undergo this salutary experience to divest them of false ideas of a free condition, and convince them that voluntary industry is as essential to their prosperity as forced industry. They will go back to their toil more contented, and ready to make reasonable terms with those who once employed them without terms. What we gather from this incident is that the evils of a sudden change in the relations of master and man will, sooner or later, correct themselves, and that the negro, convinced of the necessity of laboring, will voluntarily set about it; that his temporary idleness is the result of an imperfect knowledge of the responsibilities that attach to a free condition, and will be abandoned the moment he sees that it leads to poverty and misery. The "ruling class" at the South are responsible for these vagaries of the negroes. They have seen that the free whites have disdained to work, and consumed their time in masterly inactivity, gossiping, visiting, sporting, and junketing, and to be free, they very naturally reasoned from this, the only example of freedom known to them, was to have the same round of easy and luxurious enjoyment. That they should have arrived at a truer knowledge of a free condition, and in the face of the teaching of the example of the whites, is creditable to their ratiocination, and the determination no longer to indulge in idleness, but go to work, is indeed creditable to their energy and resolution of character.—*Chi. Rep.*

JEFF. DAVIS AS AN ASSASSIN.—The Philadelphia Press has the following scathing article relative to the participation of Davis in the Lincoln tragedy.

It is as impossible to forget the crime of Davis as it is to forget the murder of Lincoln. If the latter visits our visions by night and our thoughts by day, mingling with our hopes and our prayers, the former is equally constant in our memory. Thus, when we speak of the Crucifixion, we also remember those who directed and superintended it.—When we think of Washington we see Benedict Arnold lurking in the background, the ghost of baffled treason.

How reasonable, then, that Jefferson Davis should be held in close recollection by the people he fought to ruin! Not less reasonable is the public impatience to know when and how he is to be tried. From this impatience suspicion and complaint are too apt to spring; and these are not allayed by the absurd and mischievous speculations of newsmongers and disaffected politicians. I think it will result that every trial like that of Payne and his associates, and now of Wertz, has a direct and preparatory bearing on the case of Jefferson Davis. That he was cognizant of every atrocity cannot be denied—indeed, it is not denied. His own silence is not that of wounded pride, but a studied, and, doubtless, a counseled silence, and is perhaps significant of his apprehension that his knowledge of, if not his direct complicity in, these cruelties will be established. You may take any of the chief criminals of the rebellion, who deliberately violated the rules of war, and it will be shown that they had the sanction of Davis.

The confessions of Beale and Kennedy, who were executed at New York, proved that they acted "by authority." The attempt to convey the plague into our great cities by Blackburn; the devilish invention of Harris and Oldham; "the composition" of Prof. McCullough; the fiendish barbarity of Wertz who seemed to revel in the murder of his victims, and in the success of his contrivances; the robberies and raids of the Northern border, like the plan to fire the theatres and hotels of New York and other cities, were only parts of one grand system, and were as well known to Jefferson Davis as the mutilations at Bull Run, the torpedoes at Williamsburg, the horrible agonies of the prisoners at Libby and Belle Isle, and the nameless infamies upon the colored prisoners. Gradually and surely the warp and the woof of testimony is being prepared, and when it is completed, will be closely and compactly woven into the conviction of the greatest traitor since the days of Judas Iscariot.

THE RULING PASSION.—Governor Seymour knows of more ways than one, in politics. It will be remembered that when the democratic convention was held last year—he humbly declined re-nomination. The convention sent a committee to him to learn if this was final, and he told them it was his positive intention to retire, and couldn't accept the nomination; but if the convention

saw fit to indorse his administration by unanimously tendering him the nomination, he would regard it as a favor. The inference was that he would decline in any event, and the nomination was to be given as a compliment only, and to be returned. The convention fell into the trap and its consternation was caught and held. So, yesterday, at the diocesan convention, he tried the same game, and with equal adroitness and success. When the election of general deputies was to take place, he arose, and in his blandest tones, declined the position for which he was designated upon the printed ballots already in circulation. His private concerns absorbed his time to such an extent that he must neglect the affairs of the church. The convention did as the other one did, and elected Mr. Seymour. He didn't afterwards decline. That isn't his way. Now it is a fact that many leading men and women in that church deeply regret the placing of a man esteemed as semi-disloyal, in the position of their representative. But while they feel hurt by this action brought about by concerted action on the part of those who feel bound to support Seymour because he's a leading Democratic politician—they will labor more earnestly to correct the evil influence.—*Rochester Express.*

ROBBERIES.—The frequency with which men are robbed on the streets at night, "now days," is enough to terrify those who are in the habit of carrying large sums of money or valuable jewelry about their persons. We have rigidly abstained from carrying either large sums of money or valuable jewelry about our person, from boyhood up. We are satisfied that it is a sort of temptation to men of weak moral character to become highwaymen, and we are enabled to congratulate ourselves on the fact that, however sinful we may have been in other respects, we have, thus far, led them not into temptation.

Under the existing state of things there is little encouragement for a man to accumulate stamps in any very considerable quantity. We had a friend, who, by years of industry and constant frugality, accumulated the handsome sum of four dollars and a half. He was an editor. One night while going home at a late hour he was beguiled into an alley, by means of a stout pair of hands upon his throat, and robbed of his handsome plate. The thieves let him go after placing a stamp on him, in deference to the revenue act. He has spent his money in the most prodigal manner ever since, determined never again to tempt men to commit a crime of that nature.

We know a number of men who are in such dread of burglars that they hardly dare to sleep at night. We haven't lain awake for any considerable number of consecutive nights on that account. We don't intend to begin accumulating property until there is a better state of things. We are satisfied that it isn't safe.—*Local Cincinnati Times.*

ANDERSONVILLE.—The revelations of the Witz trial continue to exhibit the same indescribable cruelty to our prisoners in those dreadful pens of Andersonville. They were not tortured in this unprecedented manner from any impossibility of keeping them well and comfortable. There were means of masking sufficient barracks to shelter them, just as ample as we had here in Chicago for the construction of Camp Douglas. There was plenty of timber, and there were numerous saw-mills, and those helpless prisoners could have been protected against the weather, had the rebel authorities been willing. They might also have been saved from starvation. Bread, meat and vegetables enough to sustain life might have been furnished them, had the heads of the rebel government once directed it to be done. The place was one where all necessary supplies could have been collected, at least to an extent that would have rendered death by famine, and by the diseases that famine induces, impossible. The obstacles in the way were moral, not material. The wolfish fanaticism of the southern masses was clamorous for the death of Yankees, and the leaders of the rebellion were quite willing that they should be gratified. That is the simple truth, and no phrases of conciliation can cover it up. If Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and James A. Seddon were not directly the accomplices of Witz, in his deeds of unspeakable wickedness and infamy, they tacitly consented to them all. And the world will demand evidence of a much clearer and more decisive character than any that has yet been presented in their defense, before it determines that they are not directly and fully responsible for these awful crimes.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Extraordinary Writing.

Only a year ago a famous author made use of the idea that, in consequence of the wonderful improvements in sound writing or phonography (better known as shorthand,) the time might come when it would be brought to such a state of perfection that a complete library of the standard authors, English and foreign, bound in one small volume, and written in phonography, might be carried in the vest pocket. The time has come. A blind man, one Matthew Matisson, after twenty years of patient and persevering industry, is enabled to do what many persons never believed could be accomplished. While retaining each letter in perfect form and proportion, he has made such a reduction in size as to write the Old Testament, perfectly legible to the naked eye, on a common page of foolscap. The Old Testament is used as a simile because all are familiar with its size, but it must not be thought this is the only effort of Mr. Matisson. On the contrary, over a hundred volumes of noted histories have been copied in the same manner by his arduous toil.

Receiving an invitation, our reporter visited the rooms of Mr. Matisson for the purpose of gratifying his curiosity with a sight of the chirographical curiosities, of which faint rumor had reached him. Upon entering his studio, which is a pleasant room, the walls of which were covered with steel engravings of the kind known as artist proofs, upon close examination we found each engraving was nothing more than a volume of some author written so as to produce that which seemed a steel plate engraving of him. So many chapters made the wrinkles of the eyebrows; so many the shading of the nose and nails, and so many were in each hair of the long beard. We cannot stop to particularize, but would join all who love art to call and examine his wonderful collection.

Mr. Matisson has brought the art of legitimate writing in long-hand or common text to such a beautiful degree of finish as to be enabled to write the Old Testament in a space of less than 60 square inches. Phonography of the utmost brevity, and of equal legibility, can be written in one seventy-second the space that long-hand requires. This will give the Bible, perfectly legible, in the space of one square inch. Mr. Matisson is now engaged on this study, and we may expect in a few months to have the result, for he is not limited in his writing to one language, writing Greek and Hebrew with the same fineness as he does English.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

From South Carolina.

Gen. Ruger Refuses to Comply with a Request of Gov. Holden.

BEAUFORT, Aug. 25.—Governor Holden of North Carolina, having requested Gen. Ruger, commanding at Raleigh, to remand three citizens arrested by the latter for assaulting a freedmen to the county, in which the offense was committed, to be tried by a civil tribunal, and calling his attention to the fact that civil law has been organized in that county, Gen. Ruger replies that it appeared to him inexpedient to comply with the request, for the reasons, among others, that it is the duty of the military to preserve order; that though the magistrates have been appointed, they do not take official notice of unlawful violence towards freedmen, although such acts have by no means been infrequent in the different sections of the state. He also says that of late several cases of homicide of freedmen by whites have been brought to his knowledge, but in no case by the magistrates or civil officers, and no attempt had been made for investigation. From his own observation, these acts of violence are becoming more frequent. He, therefore, thinks prompt trial and punishment by a military commission the only adequate remedy for the evil.

Fight it out on that Line.

A planter of the Parish of Iberville, La., has addressed the following communication to the Freedmen's Aid Association of New Orleans:

Gentlemen: I am a planter of twelve years' experience; this year I am working twelve hands, six men and six women; my laborers are to get one-fourth of the net proceeds of the crops. They have a full understanding of their interest in the said crops. Our contract was made on the 1st of February last, and the result so far is a complete success; we have to-day 85 arpents of cotton; 25 arpents of sugar canes; 75 arpents of corn, all in perfect condition. I don't mention the vegetable crops.

Under the old system ten arpents of the land was considered a fair result, and more than three-fourths of the plantations failed to come up to that standard.

My laborers are all good people, behaving well, having good common sense; they are honest and true to their family. Besides the crop in common, they have raised for their private account small crops of corn and vegetables; they have poultry, etc., of their own.

Not a single difficulty has occurred among them since they have agreed to work on my farm.

WHY SO MUCH BEAUTY IN POLAND.—"Because," says Bayard Taylor, "there, girls do not jump from infancy to young ladyhood. They are not sent from the cradle to the parlor, to dress, to sit still and look pretty. No, they are treated as children should be. During childhood, which extends through a period of several years, they are plainly and loosely dressed, and allowed to run, romp, and play in the open air. They are not loaded down, girded about, and oppressed every way with countless trills and superabundant flounces, so as to be admired for their clothing; nor are rendered delicate or dyspeptic by continual stuffing with candies and sweet cakes, as are the majority of American children. Plain, simple food, free and various exercise, and an abundance of sunshine during the whole period of childhood, are the secrets of beauty in after life."

A peculiarly poetical pen furnishes the following funny fancy:

"Insects must generally lead a jovial life. Think what it must be to lodge in a lily. Imagine a palace of ivory or pearl, with pillars of silver and capitals of gold, all exhaling such perfume as never arose from a human censor! Fancy, again, the fun of tucking yourself up for the night in the folds of a rose, rocked to sleep by the gentle sighs of a summer air, and nothing to do when you wake but to wash yourself in a dew drop and fall to and eat your bedclothes."

Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, of Kentucky, are reported to be parents of twenty-two children. Rather an extensive Brewery, that.

Marrying a woman for her beauty is like eating a bird for its singing.

A Saratoga correspondent, says:

"So far as heard from, the matrimonial market stands thus: Old stock married off, none; old stock hopeful of success; widows of first class married, or soon will be, 10; widows of second class, married or soon will be, 15; young ladies married, 17; engaged, and day fixed for wedding, 95; betrothed, and gone to get consent of pater famas, 67; still billing and cooing, 99; matches broken up by stern parents, 11; come together again 3—3 but they have to dodge parent; in love, but not reciprocated, 37; no one to love, 49; elopements, 1; private marriage, 2.

BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.—Attention is directed to W. Forsyth & Co.'s advertisement in another column.

EDUCATIONAL.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MRS. MARY T. PAGE,

Respectfully informs her former patrons and the citizens in general, that the Third

THE COMMONWEALTH
FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 5, 1865

Review of News.

Capt. Anderson, of the Great Eastern, has published a letter stating that it will take ten months to provide proper gear for raising the Atlantic cable and making the necessary repairs upon the Great Eastern. He suggests the laying of a new cable in May next, and that an attempt be made to recover the old one at that time.

The Suez canal was opened on the 17th ult., a vessel passing through from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

President Johnson has decided against the establishment of a Bureau of Pardons. There is no law authorizing the formation of such a bureau.

Twenty-four serious railroad accidents have occurred in the United States during the last seven months—most of them being attributable to carelessness.

About \$4,000,000 have already been realized from the sales of Government horses and mules. The sales are still going on.

A delegation of about thirty prominent European capitalists and railroad men are expected in this country to examine the condition of our railroads, especially of the Atlantic, Great Western and Erie.

The Constitutional Convention of Colorado concluded its labors on the 12th ult., by the adoption of a Free State Constitution.—Colorado, when admitted, will complete a belt of States to the Pacific, with the exception of Utah.

Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, has refused to permit funeral services over the remains of the deputy Head Center of the Fenian Brotherhood, who died lately in Minnesota. He has also given orders that no procession of Fenians should be allowed to enter the Catholic cemetery.

Recruiting for the Regular Army is now very active. It consists now of less than 40,000 men.

Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, has issued a proclamation ordering the necessary steps to be taken to enable the people to call a Convention. No delegates are to be allowed but those who are loyal to the United States.

General Sheridan was at Galveston on the 26th of August.

The customs receipts for the port of New York alone for the year thus far, amount, it is reported, to \$60,185,538, which is at the rate of \$20,300,000 for the year, or \$25,000,000 more than the amount of our coin interest on the public debt.

The King of Portugal, in a recent speech, promised a law to abolish slavery throughout his colonies. Portugal was the first European nation to embark in the slave trade and about the last to give it up.

The Fenians held an excited indignation meeting at St. Louis on Thursday night last over the course of the Archbishop touching the funeral of their late Deputy Head Center. The meeting lasted until two o'clock in the morning. Resolutions were passed to bury the remains of their deceased brother according to their original programme, in spite of the Archbishop.

A Maryland Grand Jury has indicted Bradley T. Johnson, Harry T. Gilmore and others for treason. Johnson was appointed rebel Provisional Governor of that State during the rebellion.

The total internal revenue receipts for July and August were nearly \$56,000,000.—At Augusta, Georgia, \$42,500 was collected in five days after the opening of the revenue office.

New Music.—We are the recipients of a new and beautiful little song, entitled, "I am lonely since you left me;" words and music by our fellow-townsman, that young and talented musician, Lt. D. W. Hale, author of "Little Katie is now sleeping" and other songs of much merit. We recommend this song to our musical friends as worthy of a place in their musical repertoire. And more especially as being the production of a fellow-townsman who gives fair promise of winning for himself a bright name in the musical world. We wish him a full measure of success in his praise-worthy efforts towards that end.

Attention is called to the advertisement in our paper to-day of the Public Sale by the Quarter Master General of Kentucky of Government Horses and a large stock of Quartermaster Stores. These stores contain soldiers' clothing, coats, pants, cloaks, blouses, old tents, and many other articles of value. It will be to the advantage of our readers to attend the sale.

The Episcopal convention of Georgia has recently been in session at Athens. The committee on re-union of the Episcopal church north and south submitted two resolutions, which were adopted. The first resolution declares that the diocese of Georgia will resume its connection with the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, whenever the bishop shall consider such course consistent with the good faith which this diocese owes to the bishops in the late confederate states. The second resolution provides that deputies shall be elected to the general council of the church in the southern states, with the understanding that if, in the judgment of the bishop, any contingency shall arise to render a representation in the general convention of the United States necessary, the same deputies shall attend.

Official Election Returns.

We publish to-day the Official Returns for Judge of the Court of Appeals in the Third Appellate Judicial District, for Treasurer of the State, for members of Congress, for Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, and for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Jefferson county, as ascertained by the Board of Examiners appointed by law to perform that duty.

It will be seen that William Sampson, a Conservative Union man, has been elected a Judge of the Court of Appeals, over George W. Kavanaugh, a Conservative Rebel, by only 79 majority. This should admonish the Union men in the 3d Appellate District—those who have honestly stood by the Government in voting men and money to put down the Rebellion—that they are in bad company, and the sooner they separate from Rebels and Rebel sympathizers, the better it will be for themselves and their country.

The total vote for Treasurer foots up as follows:

Garrard, opposition 42,187
Neale, union..... 42,082

Garrard's majority. 105

If the votes from the counties which are enumerated in the Memorandum attached to the official returns by the Board of Examiners, and which they felt themselves bound to reject, had been counted, then Col. Garrard's reported majority would have been 79 votes.

The total vote for members of Congress foots up as follows:

For the opposition..... 57,502
For the Union..... 54,008

Opposition majority..... 3,494

This is all of the 40,000 majority claimed by the Conservatives and Rebels previous to the election. In the language of a distinguished State Official Conservative Union man, to some of his political associates a few days ago—"Boys, if these Union Amendment men get one more swipe at us before the people, Petroleum won't save us—we shall be wiped out." So we believe. And we further believe that if all those who had lost their votes by the Expatriation Law of Kentucky, had been properly refused a vote, we should have carried the State by more than 10,000 votes.

It will be seen that the Senate will stand 19 Union and 19 Opposition, and the House of Representatives 58 Opposition and 42 Union. There may be some inaccuracies in giving the political status of the gentlemen who are Senators and Representatives; yet, we have taken some pains to inform ourselves, and we believe it to be as nearly correct as it can be made without personal application to each individual.

Official Vote for Appellate Judge.

Sampson, Kavanaugh, Riley

Jefferson..... 3,133 1,302 1,197
Bullitt..... 51 358 79
Nelson..... 54 559 112
Spencer..... 34 169 150
Hardin..... 239 625 97
Meade..... 23 339 53
Larue..... 53 235 196
Hart..... 300 352 49
Barren..... 424 388 1
Monroe..... 266 54 30
Cumberland..... 359 42 25
Clinton..... 156 2 6
Russell..... 116 80 28
Wayne..... 461 49 2
Casey..... 96 59 260
Lincoln..... 357 58 223
Washington..... 36 410 276
Marion..... 161 559 373
Taylor..... 22 236 166
Aldair..... 320 134 55
Metcalfe..... 434 62 27

Total..... 6,327 6,268 3,467

We, Thomas E. Bramlette, Governor of Kentucky, John M. Harlan, Attorney General of Kentucky, and E. L. Van Winkle, Secretary of State of the State of Kentucky, do certify, that having examined the Returns of the special election held on the 7th of August, 1865, for the election of Judge of the Court of Appeals of the Third Appellate Judicial District of Kentucky, all of the election returns from said Appellate Judicial District having been received at the office of the Secretary of State, we find, in said election, William Sampson received, for the office of Appellate Judge, six thousand three hundred and twenty-seven votes; and that G. W. Kavanaugh received, for same office, six thousand two hundred and sixty-eight votes; and that W. E. Riley received, for the same office, three thousand one hundred and sixty-six votes; and T. W. Riley, for same office, four votes; and G. C. Winterbotham for same office, one hundred and five votes; and we find that the said William Sampson is duly elected to said office of Judge of the Court of Appeals for said Third Appellate Judicial District.

Given under our hands this 21st August, 1865.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney General.

E. L. VANWINKLE,
Secretary of State.

Att: Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPECIAL ELECTION FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE.

G. W. Johnston

Jefferson..... 5,130
Bullitt..... 393
Oldham..... 462
Spencer..... 240
Shelby..... 1,156

Total..... 7,381

JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—SPECIAL ELECTION.

P. B. Muir, L. A. Wood.

Jefferson..... 4,736 1,697
Wa., the Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of State have examined the returns of special elections held on the 7th of August, 1865, for Judge of the Circuit Court of the Seventh Judicial District—composed of the counties of Jefferson, Bullitt, Oldham, Spencer, and Shelby; and for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Jefferson county, and we find that George W. Johnston received, for Circuit Judge of said Seventh Judicial District, seven thousand three hundred and eighty-one votes, and S. E. Dehaven received fourteen votes, and C. T. Taylor eight votes, and that the said George W. Johnston was duly elected Judge of the Circuit Court of the Seventh Judicial District aforesaid, all of the returns of said District having been duly received at the office of Secretary of State.

Also, find that Peter B. Muir received, in said special election, for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Jefferson county, four thousand three hundred and seventy-six votes, and Logan A. Wood, for same office, one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven votes—complete returns of said election having been made to the office of

Secretary of State—and we find that said Peter B. Muir is duly elected to said office of Judge of the Court of Appeals of Jefferson county.

Given under our hands this 18th August, 1865.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney General.

E. L. VANWINKLE,
Secretary of State.

Att: Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

Official Vote for Congress.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Bradley. Trumble.

Fulton..... 345
Hickman..... 75
Ballard..... 163
McCracken..... 265
Graves..... 510
Marshall..... 193
Calloway..... 113
Trigg..... 337
Lyon..... 188
Caldwell..... 403
Livingston..... 195
Crittenden..... 659
Union..... 231
Webster..... 184

Total..... 5,542

5,749

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Yeaman. Ritter.

Christian..... 783
Hopkins..... 452
Muhlenburg..... 648
Henderson..... 180
Davies..... 381
McLester..... 318
Ohio..... 790
Hancock..... 232
Breckinridge..... 507
Grayson..... 570
Butler..... 622
Edmonson..... 303

Total..... 5,786

6,974

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Lowry. Gridier.

Russell..... 361
Cumberland..... 302
Clinton..... 366
Moore..... 646
Metcalfe..... 237
Harrison..... 537
Allen..... 484
Simon..... 149
Warren..... 583
Todd..... 320
Logan..... 375

Total..... 4,871

6,528

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Taylor. Harding.

Meade..... 78
Adair..... 442
Hardin..... 307
Bullitt..... 92
Larue..... 275
Marion..... 277
Washington..... 504
Nelson..... 72
Spencer..... 27
Taylor..... 312
Green..... 348
Shelby..... 156
Anderson..... 235
Casey..... 537

Total..... 3,652

9,427

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Rousseau. Mallory. Munday.

Jefferson county & Louisville..... 4,902 2,832 139
Oldham..... 149 455 14
Henry..... 456 711 14
Owen..... 244 706 18

Total..... 5,751

4,704

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

S. S. Fry. G. S. Shanklin.

Nicholas..... 630
Bourbon..... 228
Clarke..... 124
Fayette..... 723
Scott..... 185
Jessamine..... 407
Woodford..... 68
Franklin..... 382
Mercer..... 572
Boyle..... 302
Lincoln..... 322

Total..... 3,943

7,624

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Randall. Garrard.

Pulaski..... 1,592
Rockcastle..... 553
Madison..... 1,103
Estill..... 713
Jackson..... 538
Laurel..... 1,007
Owsley..... 622

Total..... 10,634

3,824

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

McKee. Hurt.

Mason..... 530
Lewis..... 922
Cochran..... 513
Boyd..... 446
Powell..... 134
Fleming..... 570
Rowan..... 202
Carter..... 538
Lawrence..... 497
Whitley..... 1,007
Whiteley..... 622
Clay..... 544
Knox..... 815
Harlan..... 692
Letcher..... 173
Breathitt..... 214
Perry..... 295
Garrison..... 586
Wolfe..... 000

Total..... 8,163

8,241

MEMORANDUM.

In the return of the vote in Crittenden county, it was certified that William L. Neale received 590 votes and received 53 votes. It was not stated that any votes were cast for James H. Garrard, and the Board did not count the 53 votes as cast for him.

After the return from Merce, as to Treasurer, made out by the county board, at the time appointed by law, had been received and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, a paper was filed in said office which purported to come from the proper officers but was prepared after the adjournment of the county board, and the separation of the members thereof. The amended return from that county made a difference in favor of Neale of 10 votes. This amended return was rejected by the State Examining Board because, in their opinion, the members of a county board

have no power, after their adjournment, and time subsequent to that prescribed by law, to meet and make any amendment of the return first made by them.

After the receipt at the Secretary's office of the return from Harlan county, prepared and signed by the proper officers, at the time prescribed by law, a paper was filed in said office, purporting to be signed by the clerk of the Harlan county court alone, which changed the former return so as to add 34 votes to Neale's majority in that county for Treasurer. This paper was not regarded by us, but the original return was followed in estimating the vote of that county.

The vote of Wolfe county for Treasurer was not estimated by us, because the only evidence we had of the vote of that county was a paper purporting to be the certificate of the clerk of the Wolfe county court, signed by him

Statement of the Condition

OF THE



AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

	Par Value.	Market Val.
Real Estate unincumbered,	\$84,707 35	
Cash on hand and in Bank,	107,736 48	
Cash in the hands of Ag'ts and in transit,	184,402 45	
Harford, P. & F. Railroad,		
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,	44,000	44,000 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest,	10,000	11,200 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad,		
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,	27,500	28,875 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,	40,000	40,000 00
Cleveland and Pittsburg, R. R., (3d M't.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,	25,000	22,500 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R. (G'Mt.) Mortgage B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,	25,000	23,750 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R. (2d M't.) Mortgage B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,	50,000	44,000 00
P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (1st Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,	30,000	30,800 00
P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,	50,000	48,500 00
Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,	50,000	46,500 00
Harford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,	38,000	38,000 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,	3,000	3,000 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,	10,000	9,700 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,	50,000	50,000 00
Wayne County, Michigan, Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,	26,000	25,000 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,	25,000	26,500 00
Bronx City Bonds, (Walter), 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,	25,000	23,750 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,	50,000	46,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,	38,000	38,000 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,	16,000	16,480 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, (1853 & 1858), 6 per cent., annual interest,	60,000	61,800 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly,	75,000	71,250 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest,	196,000	196,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,	182,500	201,662 00
United States [5-20s] Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,	233,800	243,152 00
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,	4,000	4,000 00
U. S. Legal Tender 0 per cent., compound interest, Notes Connecticut State Script, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,	50,000	50,750 00
Connecticut State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,	100,000	100,000 00
R. I. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,	170,000	163,200 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,	50,000	48,000 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,	100,000	100,000 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,	10,000	9,500 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,	25,000	23,750 00
Wis. State Stock, 6 per cent., quarterly interest,	12,000	11,400 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent., quarterly interest,	30,000	27,600 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent., semi-annual interest,	31,000	31,000 00
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1864,	75,000	56,240 00
600 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock,	6,750	6,750 50
300 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock,	6,000	96,000 00
107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock,	20,000	18,000 00
1000 Shares Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co. Stock,	50,000	50,000 00
250 Shares Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & Chicago, R. R. Company Stock,	25,000	24,500 00
500 Shares Phila. & Reading Railroad Company Stock,	25,000	24,250 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock,	5,000	1,000 00
50 Shares Citizens' B'k S'k, Waterbury, Conn.,	5,000	5,500 00
50 Shares Stamford B'k S'k, Stamford, Conn.,	5,000	5,000 00
30 Shares Eagle B'k S'k, Providence, R. I.,	1,800	1,800 00
200 Shares Revere B'k S'k, Boston, Mass.,	20,000	22,600 00
100 Shares First National Bank S'k, Boston, Mass.,	10,000	11,000 00
220 Shares B'k of the State of Mo. S'k, St. Louis, Mo.,	20,000	18,000 00
100 Shares Merchants' Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.,	10,000	6,000 00
200 Shares Mechanics' Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.,	20,000	15,000 00
220 Shares Farmers and Mechanics' B'k S'k, Phil. Pa.,	22,000	26,400 00
500 Shares Hartford Nat. Bk Co. S'k, Hartford, Conn.,	50,000	71,000 00
440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Nat. Bank, Hartford, Conn.,	44,000	51,920 00
300 Shares Phenix Nat. B'k, Hartford, Conn.,	30,000	39,900 00
260 Shares State B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn.,	25,000	31,250 00
150 Shares Conn. Riv. B'k Co. S'k, Hartford, Conn.,	7,500	12,000 00

140 Shares Etina Nat'l B'k S'k, Hartford, Conn., 14,000 14,840 00
200 Shares American Nat'l B'k S'k, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,600 00
200 Shares City Nat'l Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 22,200 00
100 Shares First National Bank, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 12,500 00
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 9,000 00
100 Shares Charter Oak B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,400 00
400 Shares Am. Ex. B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 40,000 45,600 00
300 Shares B'k of Am. S'k, N. Y. City, 30,000 40,500 00
800 Shares N' l B'dway B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 42,000 00
800 Shares Butchers & Drovers' B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 25,000 00
100 Shares Hanover B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 10,000 11,000 00
100 Shares City B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 17,500 00
200 Shares Na'l B'k of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 22,000 00
100 Shares Bank of Com'th Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,500 00
300 Shares Importers and Traders B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 30,000 33,000 00
100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 13,000 00
200 Shares Market B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 22,000 00
1200 Shares Mechanics B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 34,500 00
520 Shares Merchants' Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 40,000 51,200 00
200 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 36,000 00
200 Shares B'k North America S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 22,000 00
200 Shares Nassau B'k S'k, New York City, 30,000 33,000 00
200 Shares North River B'k Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 12,000 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 11,500 00
500 Shares Phenix B'k S'k, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,500 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'k, N. Y. City, 20,000 23,000 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'k, N. Y. City, 15,000 29,250 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 18,000 00
100 Shares Union Trust Co. S'k, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00
Total assets of Company, \$3,850,351 78

LIABILITIES.

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None.

Losses adjusted and due, None.

Losses adjusted and not due, 4,400 00

Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs, 139,322 36

All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c., 200 00

Total liabilities, \$134,912 31

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.

HARTFORD COUNTY, } ss.

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the Aetna Insurance Company, being severally sworn, deposed and say, each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that the above described officers of the said Aetna Insurance Company are not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

250 Gold and Silver Watches, from \$15 00 to \$150 00 each.

200 Ladies' Gold Watches, \$35 00 each.

500 Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches \$15 00 each.

5,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains \$5 00 to \$15 00 each.

6,400 Gold Band Bracelets, \$3 00 to \$10 00 each.

6,000 Plain, Chased, and Wedding Rings, \$2 50 to \$5 00 each.

5,000 California Diamond Pins and Rings, \$3 00 to \$6 00 each.

10,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, \$5 00 to \$15 00 each.

10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holder, \$4 00 to \$5 00 each.

10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Pencils, \$4 00 to \$6 00 each.

Together with Ribbon Slides, Bosom Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Gold Pencils, Belt Buckles, Brooches, Gold Thimbles, Ear Drops, Children's Loops, Masonic Pins and Rings, Seal Rings, Scarf Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Silver Ware, embracing Goblets, Cups, Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$50.

The articles in this stock are of the neatest and most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by mail, as ordered; and on the receipt of the certificate it is at your option to send ONE DOLLAR and take the article named in it, or not; or any other article in our list of equal value.

Certificates and Premiums.

Single Certificate, 25 cents; five Certificates \$1; eleven, \$2; twenty-five with premium of Gold Pen, \$3; 75; fifty with premium of Gold Pencil, \$10; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch, \$20; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch, \$50. Certificate money to be enclosed with order. Every letter, from whatever source, promptly answered.

Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. All articles not satisfactory can be returned and exchanged, or the money refunded if wished. Thousands of dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers during the past year.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents for Certificate and Circular. Address,

W. FORSYTH & CO., 39 and 41 Ann Street, New York.

June 6-3.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT KY., July 2d, 1864.

This is to certify, that DR. JOHN M. MILLS, an Agent of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., in Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statement and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company possessed of an original capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked, if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In Testimony whereof, I have set my hand and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

August 1, 1865.

G. W. CRADDOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south

of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

[April 7, 1862-tf.]

LYSANDER HORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

Practices Law in the Court of Appeals,

in the Federal Courts and Franklin Circuit Court.

Any business confined to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frank